

The proceedings of a session specially called,

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1801.

TO THE SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES, RESPECTIVELY:

SIR: It appearing to me proper and necessary for the public service, that the Senate of the United States should be convened on Wednesday the 4th of March next, you are desired to attend in the chamber of the Senate on that day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and act upon any communications which the President of the United States may then lay before you touching their interests, and to do and consider all other things which may be proper and necessary for the public service, for the Senate to do and consider.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

January 30, 1801.

In conformity to the summons from the President of the United States above recited, the Senate assembled in their chamber in the city of Washington, and commenced their nineteenth session.

PRESENT,

AARON BURN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

From the State of New Hampshire, the Honorable	{ Samuel Livermore, and James Sheafe.
Massachusetts,	the Honorable { Dwight Foster, and Jonathan Mason.
Rhode Island,	the Honorable { Theodore Foster, and Ray Greene.
Connecticut,	the Honorable { Uriah Tracy, and James Hillhouse.
Vermont	the Honorable Nathaniel Chipman.
New York,	the Honorable { Gouverneur Morris, and John Armstrong.
New Jersey,	the Honorable { Jonathan Dayton, and Aaron Ogden.
Pennsylvania,	the Honorable { James Ross, and Peter Muhlenberg.
Delaware,	the Honorable { William Hill Wells, and Samuel White.
Maryland,	the Honorable John E. Howard.
Virginia,	the Honorable { Stephens T. Mason, and Wilson Cary Nicholas.
Kentucky,	the Honorable John Brown.
North Carolina,	the Honorable { Jesse Franklin, and David Stone.
Tennessee,	the Honorable { Joseph Anderson, and William Cocke.
South Carolina,	the Honorable Charles Pinckney.
Georgia,	the Honorable Abraham Baldwin.

Mr. Hillhouse administered the oath of office to the Vice President, who took the chair, and the credentials of the following members were read:

Of Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Sheafe, Mr. Stone, Mr. Tracy, and Mr. White.

And the oath of office was administered to Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Sheafe, Mr. Stone, and Mr. White, by the Vice President.

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Exception being taken to the credentials of the Honorable Mr. Tracy, a Senator from the state of Connecticut, a debate ensued; and, on motion that he be admitted to take the oath required by the constitution,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas 13,
 { Nays 10.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Chipman, Dayton, Dwight Foster, Hillhouse, Howard, Livermore, J. Mason, Morris, Ogden, Ross, Sheafe, Wells, and White.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Baldwin, Brown, Cocke, S. T. Mason, Muhlenberg, Nicholas, Pinckney, and Stone.

And the oath was accordingly administered to Mr. Tracy by the Vice President.

The President of the United States, attended by the heads of departments, the marshal of the district, his officers and other gentlemen, came into the Senate chamber and took his seat in the chair usually occupied by the Vice President. The Vice President took a separate seat on the right of the President of the United States, and the Chief Justice of the United States on the left. After a short pause, the President of the United States rose, and addressed the audience as follows:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

Called upon to undertake the duties of the first Executive office of our country, I avail myself of the presence of that portion of my fellow-citizens which is here assembled, to express my grateful thanks for the favor with which they have been pleased to look towards me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above my talents, and that I approach it with those anxious and awful presentiments which the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of my powers, so justly inspire. A rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with the rich productions of their industry, engaged in commerce with nations who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye; when I contemplate these transcendent objects, and see the honor, the happiness, and the hopes, of this beloved country committed to the issue and the auspices of this day, I shrink from the contemplation and humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. Utterly indeed should I despair, did not the presence of many whom I here see remind me, that, in the other high authorities provided by our constitution, I shall find resources of wisdom, of virtue, and of zeal, on which to rely under all difficulties. To you then, gentlemen, who are charged with the sovereign functions of legislation, and to those associated with you, I look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are all embarked, amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world.

During the contest of opinion through which we have passed, the animation of discussions and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to speak and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal law must protect, and to violate would be oppression. Let us then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind, let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which, liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things. And let us reflect, that, having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonising spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore; that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others; and should divide opinions as to measures of safety; but every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans: we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. I know indeed that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a go-

vernment which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth. I believe it the only one where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the form of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question.

Let us then, with courage and confidence, pursue our own federal and republican principles; our attachment to union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high minded to endure the degradations of the others; possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation; entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our own industry, to honor and confidence from our fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them; enlightened by a benign religion, professed indeed and practised in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude, and the love of man, acknowledging and adoring an overruling Providence, which, by all its dispensations, proves that it delights in the happiness of man here, and his greater happiness hereafter; with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow-citizens—a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

About to enter, fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political: peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none: the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies: the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided: absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism: a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them: the supremacy of the civil over the military authority—economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burthened: the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith: encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid: the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason: freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus: and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages, and blood of our heroes, have been devoted to their attainment: they should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civic instruction; the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety.

I repair then, fellow-citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate offices to have seen the difficulties of this, the greatest of all, I have learnt to expect that it will rarely fall to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation and the favor which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence you reposed in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose pre-eminent services had entitled him to the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, I ask so much confidence only as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs. I shall often go wrong through defect of judgment. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the

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whole ground. I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional; and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not, if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrage is a great consolation to me for the past; and my future solicitude will be, to retain the good opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance, to conciliate that of others by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.

Relying then on the patronage of your good will, I advance with obedience to the work, ready to retire from it whenever you become sensible how much better choices it is in your power to make. And may that infinite power which rules the destinies of the universe lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favorable issue for your peace and prosperity.

The oath of office was then administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States.

After which the President of the United States retired.

On motion,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1801.

The Honorable William Hindman, appointed a Senator by the state of Maryland, produced his credentials, and the oath of office was administered to him by the Vice President.

Ordered, That Messrs. Nicholas and Baldwin be a committee to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him that the Senate is assembled and ready to receive any communications which he may be pleased to make to them.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Honorable Ray Greene, a Senator from the state of Rhode Island, resigning his seat; which was read

On motion,

Resolved, That the Vice President be requested to notify to the executive of the state of Rhode Island, that the Honorable Ray Greene hath resigned his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Nicholas reported, from the committee, that they had waited on the President of the United States and that he had informed the committee that he would immediately lay a message before the Senate.

After the consideration of the Executive business,

On motion,

Ordered, That Messrs. Nicholas and Baldwin be a committee to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him, that, unless he hath any further communication to make, the Senate are ready to adjourn.

Mr. Nicholas reported, from the committee, that they had waited on the President of the United States, and that he had informed them that he had no further communications to make to the Senate.

Whereupon, the Vice President adjourned the Senate without day.

Senators of the United States whose seats will be vacated.

MARCH, 1803.	MARCH, 1805.	MARCH, 1807.
Mr. Anderson,	Mr. Baldwin,	Mr. Armstrong,
Mr. Chipman,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. Breckinridge,
Mr. T. Foster,	Mr. Cocke,	Mr. Colhoun,
Mr. Hillhouse,	Mr. Dayton,	Mr. Hindman,
Mr. Howard,	Mr. Dwight Foster,	Mr. Jackson,
Mr. S. T. Mason,	Mr. Franklin,	Mr. Muhlenberg,
Mr. J. Mason,	Mr. Livermore,	Mr. Sheafe,
Mr. Morris,	Mr. Nicholas,	Mr. Stone, and
Mr. Ogden,	Mr. Pinckney, and	Mr. Tracy.
Mr. Ross, and	Mr. Wells.	
Mr. White.		

Rhode Island and Vermont, one vacancy each.